Morning Oregonian.

VOL. V. PORTLAND, OREGON, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16 1865. NO. 237.

The Daily Oregonian.

HENRY L. PITTOCK, Proprietor.

THE DAILY MORNING OREGONIAN is published every morning, Sunday excepted, delivered by carriers to subscribers in Portland at 25 cents a week. Single copies, 12½ cents. By Mail or Express, in advance: $10 per annum; $5 for six months; $3 for three months. Advertising at liberal rates.

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, containing a selection of the best articles of the Daily, will be published every Saturday morning, and forwarded by Mail to any part of the State at $3 per annum; $2 for six months; and $1 for three months, in advance.

OFFICE—Corner Front and Washington streets. Entrance on Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENT—L. P. FISHER, 529 Washington Street, San Francisco.

RICHARDS & M'CRAKEN,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Pork, Bacon, Lard, Fruit,
SALT, LIME, CEMENT AND PLASTER,
The sale of Oregon Produce in the San Francisco and Portland Markets also give particular attention to the purchase of Merchandise of every description. New York, San Francisco, Victoria and Portland, and to forwarding goods to or from and to any of the places.
R. RICHARDS, 111 Clay street, San Francisco. JOHN MCCRAKEN, Steamship Landing, Front st. Portland.
Portland, November 5, 1864. dtf

FRIEDMAN & CO.,
(Successors to A. M. & L. M. Starr)
Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Iron, Tin-Plate, Sheet Iron,
Copper Wire, Zinc, Tin and
JAPANNED WARE.
Agents for CLIFTON & McFARLAND'S Celebrated
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
No. 16 Front and Stark Streets,
PORTLAND OREGON 1y

COLLECTIONS.
J. M. SHEPHERD,
(Late of Tracy & Co's Express,)
Has LOCATED PERMANENTLY IN PLACER (Boise Basin), will attend promptly to all collections left with him.
Refers to Tracy & King; John McCraken & Co; and Wm. Keith. m13dtf

WM. DOUTHITT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
IDAHO CITY, IDAHO TERRITORY
Special attention paid to Collecting Debts.
By permission, reference is made to
Flint, Wright & Co, John Anderson, Howard, Conway & Co, Webster & Co., A. B. Rosenbaum & Co, Jacob Davidson, H. D. Collins, dtf
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LAZARUS, STOWE, W. W. UPTON.

CRABBE, STOUT & UPTON,
ATTORNEYS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
PORTLAND OREGON.
Office in Stark's Block, opposite Arrigoni's. dec5d1m

D. R. MCKENNEY

FLAT & M'KENNEY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
OREGON CITY.
Particular attention paid to Land Claims and Land Agency. dec5-d3m

The State Insane Asylum and COUNTY HOSPITAL.
DRS. HAWTHORNE & LORYEA,
PHYSICIANS & PROPRIETORS
Dr. Chapman and Watkins,
Office on Front and Washington Streets,
PORTLAND dtf

E. HAMILTON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT-LAW,
Front street, East side, corner of Alder,
Will practice in the Courts of Oregon and Washington Territories and United States District Court for Oregon. Will attend at San Francisco and East of the Cascades to SOLICITING for COLLECTIONS, which will receive prompt attention.
MILITARY LOANS secured on unincumbered Land Warrants. Persons purchasing Real Estate will find it to their advantage to consult me before closing. Will furnish Abstract of Titles to Real Estate, Mortgages and Deeds. Land Office kept up with County Records.
Papers and instructions given for pre-emption claims and the Pre-emption and late Homestead Law. nov24lawtf

P. C. DART,
GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 79 Front Street,
SAN FRANCISCO
REFERS TO
Ladd & Tilton; Henry Failing, Esq. Portland Markets also give particular attention to the purchase of Merchandise of every description, New York, San Francisco, Victoria and Portland, and to forwarding goods to or from and to any of the places.
Wm. D. Ralston, Esq., Cashier Bank of California, 111 Clay street.
Henry Coulton, Jr.
Messrs. A. E. and C. E. Tilton, 26 and 28 Front st., San Francisco.
Major Albert Clark, Brevet Major U. S. Army.
Commercial Hotel, Portland.
m23dtf

Quicksilver!
SAN FRANCISCO PRICES, BY
R. G. SHANNAN,
No. 1 Front Street, (Opposite O. S. S. & N. Co's Wharf)
Portland, May 2d 1865 dtf

T. JOHNSTON,
TINNER AND PLUMBER,
No. 72 First Street,
(Opposite Ankeny & Bickel's Store)
PORTLAND OREGON dtf

D. C. PHILLIPS

DODGE & PHILLIPS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
No. 228 FRONT STREET,
Between Clay and Commercial,
SAN FRANCISCO
ORDERS SOLICITED.
oct12,46a1wdm

REMOVED.
PETER'S ICE - CREAM SALON
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 137 First Street, (bet. Alder and Morrison.)
The undersigned who have formed a partnership will keep and manufacture all kinds of
CONFECTIONERY, CANDIES, ETC.,
For sale at Wholesale and Retail.
Orders left at the old stand will receive all kinds of Confectionery, at the lowest price.
FISHER & KAISER.

ARCHITECTURAL NOTICE!
THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS TO THE PUBLIC his services in the erection of Dwelling and Public Buildings in MECHANICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING. He has constantly on hand an extensive Library of the most approved Architectural works published, and together with the most modern improvements of the United States, is now prepared to furnish Plans and Specifications for
PLANS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
Adapted to the latest improved and most approved style. Office No. 1 Alder st. (Near Brick Block.)
nov9dtf JNO. NESTOR.

Having located myself in Portland, I attend to collecting and transacting through all ports of the Pacific Coast, and Canada, the same as if I were in the office. Thankful for the past favors, I solicit a continuance of the same, and promise to all contributing their work to me, prompt and faithful attention.
J. N.

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY to inform the public of their patronage of the BALOON and respectfully solicit attention to business with the
VERY BEST OF WINES AND LIQUORS
to their patronage. Hereafter the name will be
ANT'S EXCHANGE!
Please bear this in mind and by strict attention to business hope to make this THE FIRST SALOON OF THE CITY will be adopted.
THOS. HARRIS.
Portland, May 17th, 1865. feb20dtf

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY
OF SAN FRANCISCO
CAPITAL, $750,000, GOLD COIN

HAVING MADE ARRANGEMENTS TO COMPLY with the law of the State of Oregon requiring a deposit of $50,000, invite parties desirous of insuring against loss or damage by fire to patronize this HOME INSTITUTION.

DIRECTORS.

SAN FRANCISCO		
Louis McLane	J. L. Wigginman	James DePrimory
W. C. Ralston,	G. W. Beaver	J. G. Bray
J. G. Kittle	Wm. Sharon	J. H. Newton
A. L. Tubbs	Adam Grant	H. J. B. Igé
J. Mora Moss	A. Bloss Hall	D. Sloss
W. C. Bigelow	S. M. Wilson	Herman Michels
H. Fallgraun	D. J. Oliver	Fredrick Billings
H. Carlton, Jr.	James Bowen	J. O. Kellogg
T. B. Thomas	Wm. Alvord	A. G. Stiles
J. B. Brinkley	H. Hansen	H. F. Teschemacher
Wm. Sherman	Eli Lazard	G. H. Howard
L. Sachs	A. B. Forbes	Erwin Davis
M. P. Jones	Jonathan Hunt,	P. J. Weaver
A. T. Lawton	J. G. Earl	P. F. Gerlach, Jr.
J. Whitney, Jr.	S. J. Brinley,	W. A. Davis
Edward Martin	Lloyd Tevis	W. W. Brooks
Charles Mayne		

PORTLAND OREGON
Capt. J. O. AINSWORTH. W. S. LADD (Ladd & Tilton)
LADD & TILTON,
General Agents for Oregon and Washington Territory
Dec 29 1864 10m

UNION
Insurance Company
OF SAN FRANCISCO,
Nos. 416 and 418 CALIFORNIA ST.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE

CASH CAPITAL, $750,000.
DEPOSIT IN OREGON, $50,000

Losses Promptly and Equitably Adjusted and Paid in Gold Coin.

THIS COMPANY having complied with the laws of Oregon by making a Deposit of fifty thousand dollars is now prepared to insure against Loss or Damage by FIRE Brick Iron and Frame Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture and other Insurable Property in all parts of this State.

DIRECTORS.

J. Mora Moss	C. Christianson,	J. Rudolf
James Otis,	Joseph Seller,	M. D. Sweeny,
Wm. B. Barron,	L. H. Allen,	Moses Ellis
J. G. Kittle	Alfred Burrel	James Phelan
Jos. A. Donohoe,	G. Temple Emmett	Gustave T. Schmidt
Jas. C. Conroy	J. Y. Hallock	Michael Castle
P. H. Burnett,	Benjamin Brewster	Nicholas Larco,
Moses Heller	Jas. B. Haggin	N. G. Kittle,
Lafayette Maynard	Thomas H. Selby,	Wm. C. Talbot,
Charles L. Low	N. Holmes Lanning	Patrick McAran
Jacob Schultz,	John Parrott,	Geo. O. Johnson,
	Caleb T. Ray	

B. F. Hastings—Sacramento
L. Cunningham, William Smith—Marysville
CALEB T. RAY, President
CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary.

W. J. VAN SCHUYVER,
Agent for Oregon,
Office No. 73 Front Street, Portland
Portland November 16, 1865. dtf

GERMANIA
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
90 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE,
At 319 Montgomery St., San Francisco.
BERNARD GATTEL, General Agent

Capital - - $540,000

BOARD OF REFERENCE FOR CALIFORNIA
WM. RALSTON of Bank of California
J. A. DONAHUE, of Donahue, Kelly & Co.
A. SELIGMAN, of L. Seligman & Co.
FLY, LAZARD, of Lazard Freres
C. F. MEBIUS, Consul for Bavaria and Lubeck
EDWARD VISHER, Consul for Austria
J. W. BRITTAIN, Importer.

REFERENCES FOR OREGON
W. S. LADD of Ladd & Tilton
C. H. LEWIS of Allen & Lewis.
A. B. FLYFLET of Mirlet, Weil & Co.
LEOPOLD WOLFF of Wolff & Trimble, Attorneys
BENJ. L. NORDEN

Parties residing in Oregon and adjoining Territories who wish to insure Insurance with this Company, may send their applications to the General Agent in San Francisco—which application should be accompanied by Certificate furnished by
DR. CHAS. BLACH, Portland, Oregon,
upon whose recommendation Policy will be issued
aug26dlp1f

ALBERT POWELL. GEORGE R. COE.

POWELL & COE,
Forwarding and Commission
MERCHANTS,
UMATILLA CITY, OGN.

PARTICULAR PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO receiving and forwarding goods to all parts of the Mines in Oregon and Washington and Idaho.
Goods remeasured, Freights paid, Storage obtained, and all business connected with the Forwarding and Commission Business promptly attended to.
Consignments of Goods solicited.

WE REFER BY PERMISSION,
At San Francisco—Howard, Conway & Co., Richards & McCraken.
At Portland—Richards & McCraken, Goldsmith Bros.
At Victoria, V. I.—Goldstone & Bro., Guild, David & Co.
Mark Goods care of P. & C., Umatilla.
aug31tf

FLANDERS & FELTON,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WALLULA, W. T.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO RECEIVING and Forwarding Goods to all parts of the Mines in Oregon and Washington and Idaho Territories; also to the Eastern Mines. Freights paid and Goods Stored on Consignments made to us.
All business intrusted to us promptly attended to.
Ref. Mark Goods care of F. & F., Wallula.

FLANDERS & FELTON
Have on hand and keep for sale a Large Assortment of
Groceries and Liquors.

REFERENCES
Messrs. Madd, Stanley & Co., San Francisco
" Bayley & Co., Portland
" Knapp, Burrell & Co., Portland
feb21 dtf

IDAHO!
B. M. DuRELL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
BOISE CITY, I. T.,
SILVER CITY, OWYHEE MINES,

References:
Allen & Lewis, Portland, O. | Warren Leland, N. Y. City
Messrs. Ellis & Co., San Francisco | Holladay & Halsey, Great Salt Lake City
ap3dly

COLUMBIA RIVER MINES!
A. B. BOOTH. HARRY WEVISON.
BOOTH & WEVISON,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants
AND DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
White Bluffs, W. T.

FREIGHT FOR COLVILLE, UPPER COLUMBIA, KOOTENAI and BLACKFOOT MINES promptly forwarded.
Mark Goods B. and W. White Bluffs, W. T.

REFERENCES
Portland—Richards & McCraken, Allen & Lewis and Hodges & Co.
Dalles—Block, Miller & Co., Blanch & Gilman. oct2 3mo

HENRY MARTIN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
PRODUCE,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
NUTS OF ALL KINDS,
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, STATIONERY, CUTLERY,
Yankee Notions, &c.,
FIRE CRACKERS and all kinds of FIREWORKS and South Sea Island CORAL SHOVELS always on hand.
Also, Miller & Lambert's FLOWER SHRUBBERY, FRUIT TREES and FRUITS.
Corner of Front and Washington Sts.,
Opposite Lincoln House, Portland, Oregon.
P. S.—Orders promptly filled. nov2dtf

THE BANK
OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Incorporated by Royal Charter,
Capital - $1,250,000
Paid up in Full,
IN 12,500 SHARES OF $100 EACH,
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
HEAD OFFICE—60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES.
IN VANCOUVER ISLAND, VICTORIA
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA,
NEW WESTMINSTER—Bank of British Columbia
YALE—Bank of British Columbia
MOUNT QUESNELLE—Bank of British Columbia
CAMERONTOWN (CARIBOO)—Bank of British Columbia
IN THE UNITED STATES:
SAN FRANCISCO—Bank of British Columbia
NEW YORK—Messrs. R. BELL and F. GUNDRY
IN CANADA:
BANK OF MONTREAL.
Branches and Agencies:

Montreal	Brighton	Whitby	Stratford
Toronto	Cobourg	Belleville	Hamilton
Quebec,	Peterboro'	Brockville,	Ottawa
Hamilton,	Belleville	Cobourg,	Clarke,
London	Brockville,	Toronto,	Simcoe
			St. Catherines

IN SCOTLAND—British Linen Company Bank.
IN IRELAND—Union Bank of Ireland.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received for any amount on terms that may be learned on application. INTEREST allowed on Credit Balances of $1,000 and upwards.
DEPOSIT RECEIPTS bearing Interest issued for any length of time on special terms.
BILLS of Exchange bought and Collected, and DRAFTS GRANTED on the Branches and Agencies; and CREDITS granted on Great Britain, San Francisco and New York authorizing payment for Goods shipped to England.
GOLD DUST PURCHASED received on Deposit or Advances made upon it, when desired.
EDWIN RUSSELL, Manager.
Portland, July 10, 1865. 40tf

PORTLAND
PLUMBING, GAS & STEAM FITTING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 110 First Street.

ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY RECEIVING FROM the East—
Cooking Ranges,
Hot Water Boilers,
Copper, Tin and Planished Bath Tubs;
Square and Angular Black Walnut Counter Sunk
Marble Wash Stands;
Cold and Hot and Cold WATER SHOWERS,
SILVER-PLATED BASIN COCKS;
MARBLE WASH BASINS;
FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS;
HYDRAULIC RAMS
NON-FREEZING HYDRANTS;
WATER CLOSETS, &c. &c.

Persons wishing to introduce Cold or Hot and Cold Water into their premises either Plain or Ornamental would do well to give me a call.
Portland, April 3d 1865. C. H. MYERS.

ENGINEERS AND OTHERS,
Take Notice.

JUST RECEIVED A SMALL LOT OF THE CELEbrated SCOTCH TUBES for Water Gauges.
Also the Largest Stock ever offered before in this city of all sizes WROUGHT IRON PIPES from ⅛ to 4 inch inside diameter; BRASS COCKS, T'S, ELBOWS, RETURN BENDS, NIPPLES BUSHINGS, &c.
Constantly on hand, STEAM WHISTLES, STEAM GAUGES, WATER GAUGES, GOVERNOR and STOP VALVES, THROTTLE VALVES and CHECK VALVES, GUAGE COCKS, AIR COCKS and all kinds of
BRASS WORK,
FOR STEAM, WATER, AND GAS.
Parties wishing any thing in the above line, will do well to examine and price my stock before sending to San Francisco. C. H. MYERS,
Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting Establishment,
ap3dtf No. 110 First Street, Portland.

CITY BAKERY
AND
Provision Store.
R. PITTOCK,
NO. 9 NORTH FRONT STREET,
Opposite Lower Steamship Landing
and Corner First and Morrison Streets,
Wholesale and Retail manufacturer of
BREAD,
Butter, Water, Sugar, Butter and Soda
CRACKERS,
PILOT BREAD, PIES, CAKES, &c., &c.
and all kinds of
STEAMBOAT AND SHIP STORES,
Family Groceries,
FEED, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, &c., &c.
Bread and Pies delivered to any part of the City. Orders from a distance carefully filled and promptly dispatched.
The business hereafter will be conducted STRICTLY ON THE CASH PRINCIPLE.

Notice to
BREWERS & SALOON-KEEPERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND—
MALT HOPS RICE MOSS
BARLEY BROOMS BARREL BRUSHES,
BRASS AND WOOD FAUCETS
And all other articles for Brewers use. Also any quantity of
WEINHARD'S LAGER BEER!
Of Well and Favorably Known Brands. All of which we are prepared to furnish at PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.
Orders will be Promptly Filled.
REINHARD & DRUINGER
City Brewery,
Nov 8d, 1864. d3m Portland, Oregon.

Jewelry! Jewelry!
DIRECT FROM NEW YORK!
P. C. STEWART. D. C. COURLEY.
STEWART & COURLEY,
Are now offering to the Public the BEST and CHEAPEST assortment of
CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,
IVORY AND RUBBER SETTS,
New Style Jewelry.
A Large and Well selected Stock of
Silver Plated Ware;
And everything usually kept in our line of business.
AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY.
Particular attention given to the REPAIRS OF FINE WATCHES and other WORK done on short notice and in a workmanlike manner.
Call and Examine for yourselves.
STEWART & COURLEY
107 Front street, Portland, Oregon.
Jy-1ly

C. Wasserman. S. F. Bandmann. J. W. Ivancovich.
WATERHOUSE & LESTER,
Successors to H. W. Bragg & Co.
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWOOD LUMBER,
AND DEALERS IN
Coach, Carriage and Wagon Stock
Nos. 30 Seventh street, Sacramento,
20 and 31 Battery street, San Francisco.
ap1dly

Dissolution of Copartnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Copartnership heretofore existing under the name of H. W. BRAGG & CO., at this city, is by mutual consent this day dissolved. All persons indebted to the late firm of H. W. BRAGG & CO. are requested to call and settle their accounts with the undersigned, who are authorized to receive payment of all debts due the late firm, and will settle all demands against the same.
San Francisco, October 30, 1865.
H. W. BRAGG,
C. WASSERMAN,
J. W. LESTER.

DR. R. B. WILSON,
Office—No. 5 Stark Street,
(Stairs.)
Residence—North Fourth street, between Stark and Washington.
Nov 30 dawtf

DR. H. M. KINNELL
HOMEOPATHIST,
HAS PERFECTED THE MOST EFFICIENT MEDICAL TREATMENT ever known in the Public Hours—Ten Years Practice—Diploma exhibits to Testimonials by Letter or Personal Call. Office at Residence, Portland, March 30, 1864. dtf

J. L. COOMBS, M. D.,
[Late U. S. Army.]
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., &c.,
OFFICE over Wells, Fargo & Co's Express,
OPPOSITE FROM STARK STREET,
CONTINUES TO TREAT EYE DISEASES OF EVERY NATURE.
May be found at the Office and Rooms day and night, unless absent on professional business.
Portland, Oct. 16, 1865. 1y

PEOPLE'S TRANSPORTATION CO.'S
Notice.
FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE UNTIL FURTHER notice
THE STEAMER
SENATOR
Will leave Portland for Oregon City every morning at 8 o'clock, CARRYING THE U. S. MAILS.
The Steamer RIVAL will leave Oregon City daily (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning will leave Portland at 2 o'clock P. M.
The Steamer RELIANCE will leave Canemah every Monday and Thursday morning after the arrival of the SENATOR from Portland, for CORVALLIS and intermediate ports.
The Steamer ENTERPRISE will leave every Tuesday morning for LEBANON at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning will leave Peoria at 2 o'clock P. M.
The Steamer RELIANCE will leave Canemah every Monday and Thursday morning after the arrival of the SENATOR from Portland, for CORVALLIS and intermediate ports.
The Steamer ENTERPRISE will leave every Tuesday morning for LEBANON at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning will leave Peoria at 2 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or at the Company's Office, on Wharf foot of Taylor street.
W. S. WITHERBEE, Agent.
Portland, Dec. 9, 1865.

Notice.
THE WILLAMETTE TRANSPORTATION CO.'S STEAMER
ACTIVE,
CAPT. J. T. APPERSON, Master,
Will leave CANEMAH every TUESDAY at 11 o'clock A. M. for SALEM, ALBANY and CORVALLIS.
Returning will leave CORVALLIS every THURSDAY at 8 o'clock A. M. for SALEM, ALBANY and CANEMAH.
D. W. BURNSIDE,
Portland, Dec 9, 1865.—tf Agent W. T. Co.

Notice.
FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE until further notice
THE STEAMER
UNION
Will leave CANEMAH every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings upon the arrival of the Boat from Portland.
Returning every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY connecting with the Boats for Portland.
September 7th 1864.—tf J. D. MILLER, Master.

ESTABLISHED 1851.
LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH,
OPTICIANS,
Importers of Optical, Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments,
Stereoscopic Goods,
CARTES DE VISITE,
and JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS'
SUPERIOR CUTLERY.
PUBLISHERS OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF CALIFORNIA
Nos. 317 and 319 Montgomery street, between Sacramento and California streets, San Francisco,
And No. 14 Maiden Lane, New York.

HAVE FOR SALE THE LARGEST STOCK ON THE Pacific Coast, consisting in part as follows,
120 Gross SPECTACLES in Gold, Silver, Steel, and Plated Frames;
305 dozen EYE GLASSES, in Gold, Silver, Steel, Horn, Shell and Rubber Frames;
156 dozen WIRE GAUZE GOGGLES
800 dozen SPECTACLE GLASSES and BRAZILIAN PEBBLES
256 dozen SPECTACLE and EYE GLASS CASES,
295 Opera and Marine Glasses;
75 Telescopes and Spy Glasses;
226 dozen Magnifying Glasses;
60 dozen Pocket Compasses;
825 Hand Stereoscopes;
74 Revolving Stereoscopes;
1,500 dozen Stereoscopic Views;
Drawing Instruments in German Silver and Brass;
Boxwood and Ivory Scales;
Ink Stands in every Style;
100 Magnetic Machines for Medical purposes;
Ameroid Barometers;
20,500 Card Photographs;
600 Album Pictures in oil colors;
dozen Union Cases Frames;
Joseph Rodgers & Son's CUTLERY;
100 dozen Table Knives;
200 dozen Pocket Knives;
120 dozen Razors;
80 dozen Razor Straps;
180 dozen Scissors;
SCISSORS in Cases;
100 dozen Gyroscope Tops;
100 dozen Thermometers;
20 dozen Hydrometers;
Galvanic Batteries.
COUNTRY TRADERS will consult their own interest by examining our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.
ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
CATALOGUES sent to any address Free. Address
LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH,
OPTICIANS,
Nos. 317 and 319 Montgomery Street,
ja30 SAN FRANCISCO. dawlyip

JOHN B. MILLER,
PRACTICAL
WATCHMAKER,
108 Front Street,
One door north of Post Office in Bingham's Music Store,
PORTLAND OREGON.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE citizens of Portland and the interior towns, and the country in general, that I have returned to this city and have opened my NEW STORE with a
Very Extensive and Well Selected Assortment of
GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,
from the most Celebrated Makers,
CLOCKS OF VARIOUS STYLES,
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE,
All of the Latest and Most Desirable Fashions.
Particular attention given to CLEANING AND REPAIRING FINE WATCHES and satisfaction guaranteed. What has and Jewelry of every description repaired at short notice.
October 10, 1865. JOHN B. MILLER.

CHARLES BERNARD,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
FAMILY CHARTRES COFFEE,
AND SPICES OF ALL KINDS.
No. 707 Sansome Street, corner of Gould,
BETWEEN JACKSON AND PACIFIC STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED
BY THE MECHANICS INSTITUTE
FOR BEST COFFEE AND SPICES.
The proprietor of the above Steam Power Coffee and Spice Mills has had a practical experience of twenty years in the business, and feels confident that he can please all who may favor him with their patronage. All orders left at the Mills will receive prompt attention. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.
Goods delivered free of cost to any part of the city. Orders from the country attended to. 26dly ip

Isthmus Butter!
A VERY CHOICE LOT FOR SALE and Warranted Pure. These elegant brands are the best that can be obtained in market. For sale at
ap23tf RICHARDS & M'CRAKEN.

HIDES & WOOL.
WILL PAY the highest CASH PRICE for Hides and Wool at RICHARDS & McCRAKEN'S.
Portland, Nov. 11, 1865. dawtf

FURS! FURS!
THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BEAVER, Otter and Mink Skins, by
jan16dawtf RICHARDS & McCRAKEN.

Mining Tools,
A LARGE STOCK CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
For sale by
H. W. CORBETT.

Debate on the Constitutional Amendment

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DECEMBER 8, 1865.

Phonographically Reported for the OREGONIAN by J. A. WARDNER.

The hour having arrived for the consideration of the special order, the bill to lay the Senate Joint Resolution abolishing slavery and involuntary servitude in the United States, except as a punishment for crime,

Mr. Upson from Bertie county said:

Mr. Speaker: Some of the friends of these resolutions have thought that it would perhaps be expedient to vote upon them without debate. I was somewhat inclined to take this view of the subject myself. Believing as we all do that no serious opposition will be made to the measure in any quarter, I felt disposed to allow other gentlemen to say anything in addition to what I had myself this morning said; but I must now say that it will be impossible for me to express myself as I could desire, and yet much is the interest I feel in this question, as one which involves the destiny of four millions of human beings, that I would not for the highest price within the gift of the people of this state exchange my position upon the floor as one having a right to vote upon these resolutions. I know not whether the gentlemen feel as I do, but when I reflect upon the importance of the subject under consideration, and that it affects the present and future prosperity and happiness of millions of the Anglo Saxon race not less than those of the African race, I feel oppressed with a sense of the responsibilities of the hour. Believing that we are about to perform one of the most important duties devolved upon man in submitting a few observations to the House upon the important proposition now pending before it. I desire in the first place to make a few remarks in the nature of a personal explanation. In the first vote I cast I found myself acting with the Democratic party, and continued thus associated until the time of Martin Van Buren becoming a candidate for the Presidency, when I considered a Democrat compromising paper. I continued my association with the party until its utter disregard of the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and its debasement before the slave power as evinced finally by its affiliation with the traitors who withdrew from the Charleston Convention and refused to ratify Mr. Douglas in order that they might have a pretext for inaugurating an internecine war. I did not doubt that the movement of the leading men of the South was made not only in the exclusive interest of slavery as an institution, but to free it, if not from the wish, from the power to control the action of the Government. This left me, as I conceived, under the necessity of practically abandoning those architects of ruin in their work of destruction. Even voting for Mr. Lincoln. And why, Mr. Speaker, could I not do so even as a Democrat? Of course, I don't mean as Calhoun or Jeff. Davis Democrat, but a Jeffersonian Democrat. Mr. Jefferson in his original draft of the Declaration of Independence said of George III., 'Determined to keep open a market where men should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce.' And that this assemblage of horrors might want no fact of distinguished dye, he is now exciting those very people to rise in arms against us, and purchase that liberty of which he has deprived them by murdering the people on whom he also obtruded them, thus paying off former crimes committed against the liberties of one people with crimes which he urges them to commit against the lives of another.

The rapidly succeeding events which followed immediately after a majority of the people of the United States had declared their preference for Mr. Lincoln as their Chief Magistrate left me without any doubt as to the propriety of my having thus early parted company with men who in the abused name of Democracy sought to overturn the Government of the nation and with malice in their hearts strike down its liberties with a fratricidal hand. Living before the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln and while Buchanan was still inaugurating treason at Washington, the rebels had begun to haul down our stripes and stars, had robbed our arsenals, had robbed our post offices, had plundered our mints, had abolished the fourth of July and established all the machinery of a Confederate Government having slavery for its corner stone. The leading minds of the South thought that African slavery as it then existed among us was the proper status of the negro in our form of civilization. Mr. Stevens, the Vice President of the Confederacy in a speech at Savannah said that slavery was the immediate cause of the late rupture and the present revolution. That this is true no gentleman on this floor will deny independent of the high authority of the name of this distinguished traitor. I then the facts of history and the admission of leading men of the South that this fratricidal war was inaugurated in the interests of slavery we ought not to hesitate a moment in pursuing a line of duty to which the word of God and the dictates of an enlightened conscience alike conduct us. And here, Mr. Speaker, I desire to observe that the Government of the people of the United States did not even long after the adoption of the Montgomery Constitution of the rebel Government, contemplate the abolition of slavery. In a letter addressed to Mr. Greely, Mr. Lincoln said 'my paramount object in the struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slaves I would do it, and if I could save the Union by freeing all the slaves I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race I do because I believe what I am doing helps the cause, and I shall do more whenever I shall believe more will help the cause.' The fact is that the abolition of slavery is the inevitable result of events which transpired in the South, and not those in the North. The fathers of 1776 taught that all men are created equal and that they are possessed of certain inalienable rights among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The Southern politicians commencing with John C. Calhoun, taught through a series of years that these ideas were fundamentally wrong because they rested upon an assumption of an equality of races which they affirmed was an error that would when the storm came and the wind blew prove to be a sandy foundation for any Government built upon it. And the Montgomery Constitution proposed to establish a Government having for its corner stone the idea that the negro is not in the sense of the Declaration of Independence created in any sense equal to the white man. That slavery subordinate to the Anglo Saxon race is the natural and normal condition of the negro. This it was alleged was a great physical, political and moral truth which the world for the best in the history of the world, for ever and forever, make the subversion of any and all Government. Our fathers, at least those whose patriotism led to the organization of 1789, and whose wisdom framed the Constitution under which I think as do those modern politicians are fast going, Mr. Speaker, all this assault on the principles of the speech already quoted from the Declaration of Independence when he used the term 'all' meant a part, which part was what they are pleased to denominate the 'ruling race.' Mr. Calhoun taught that this and all like words and phrases in this immortal instrument meant nothing but were 'glittering generalities' used rhetorically. Another object which the people of the United States had in establishing the Constitution was to insure domestic tranquility. Now then, Mr. Speaker, can any gentleman doubt for a moment that slavery has been an uneasy source of damage and sectional strife arising out of the fact that there is an irrepressible conflict between free and slave labor? Mr. Jefferson said that in any contest between the two races he trembled for his country when he reflected that there was not a single attribute of the deity on the side of the white man. Our fathers regarded the institution of slavery as a standing menace to our tranquility. They saw in the institution an alarming source of danger, but they were unable to find a satisfactory method of dealing with the institution so as to dispose of it permanently. But they did hope that it would prove evanescent and that their posterity would find a remedy for the evil which had even then grown to such a magnitude as to be beyond their control. They therefore left the institution to be gradually extinguished regretting that they could not destroy it then—believing however, that some how or other a remedy would be found by their posterity. But about the year 1781 circumstances transpired which wrought a great change in public sentiment. The invention of the cotton gin, the invention of the spinning jenny and the purchase of Louisiana operating to make the production of cotton profitable, fastened the naturally aggressive spirit of slavery, which eventually disturbed our national tranquility and led the way to rebellion. As instances of these aggressions and after the manner in which the arrogant demands of the slave power were acceded to by the northern States, I will cite the fact that at one time they demanded that the policy of the government should be a protection policy and when they found it was against their interests they demanded, under a threat to destroy the Government that such policy should be changed, which demand was acceded to. Then they wanted the Missouri Compromise. To save the Union it was granted. After awhile they required that the compromise should be repealed.

Mr. Fay—I will ask the gentleman who made the proposition to repeal that compromise.

A voice—'Douglas!'

Mr. Thornton—Stephen A. Douglas, I believe made the proposition to Congress. I knew Mr. Douglas well and know that he, like other men, had his faults as well as virtues. From his early manhood up he labored with a view to reaching the high position of President of the United States. He did all in his power to secure influence and votes in the South. It was with this object in view that he framed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. This is another proof of the aggressive nature of slavery.

I think then Mr. Speaker that a review of the events of the last 40 years, and especially of the last five years cannot leave us in doubt of the fact that an amendment of the Constitution of the United States would make our national Union more perfect, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to us and all who shall come after us. I believe then, Mr. Speaker, that this amendment is in strict accordance with the preamble of the Constitution, with its letter and spirit as well. But Mr. Speaker, a bronchial difficulty will make it impossible for me to proceed. However, I say that I desire to say that as I am an Oregonian, nearly twenty years residence, I feel proud of the record of Oregon upon the great question of human rights and human progress. Her earliest efforts at civil government established under the organic laws of the Provisional Government for a period of three years, declared forever by implication that involuntary servitude should not exist as a punishment for crime. Being in Congress in 1848 on the bill for the Provisional Government of Oregon, speaking the passage of a law by Congress for the establishment of a Territorial government in Oregon for the purpose that slavery and involuntary servitude should not exist except

The Daily Oregonian.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 16, 1865

Taxing United States Bonds

In several of the States it has been proposed to levy a tax on the bonds of the United States which have been issued under the authority of Congress to enable the Government to prosecute a war and execute its legitimate powers. Whether there is now such an enactment in any State we are not precisely informed. The Legislature of Oregon has the question under discussion, and there seems to be a disposition on the part of some of the members to pass a law requiring a tax to be assessed upon the bonds of the Government within the State. They who favor this measure seem to forget that these bonds are exempted from taxation both by an express act of Congress and also by virtue of the right with which the Government is invested by the Constitution, of providing a revenue, free from all restrictions on the part of the several States. No principle in our Jurisprudence is established on better foundations than that these bonds or stocks are not taxable by States or corporations. Fortunately we have the high authority of that first of jurists, Chief Justice Marshall, upon this very question. The subject was discussed by him in all its bearings and the point established beyond doubt or cavil, "that the States consistently with the Constitution, cannot tax the stock of the United States."

Under an act of the Legislature of Maryland, sometime prior to 1819, it was provided that if any bank should be established within the State without authority, first had and obtained from the State, such bank should issue no notes except of certain denominations, nor, indeed, notes of any sort, unless upon paper stamped by the State. A branch of the National Bank was established in Baltimore, and forthwith the question arose whether its bills were taxable by the State. The case reached the Supreme Court of the United States (*vide* McCulloch *vs.* the State of Maryland, 4 Wheaton, 316)—Chief Justice Marshall delivering the opinion of that judicature. It was decided that Congress has power to incorporate a bank; that the bank of the United States has a right, constitutionally, to establish its branches within any State; that a State cannot, without violating the Constitution, tax that branch; that the State Governments have no right to tax any of the constitutional means employed by the Government of the Union to execute its powers, and that the States have no power, by taxation or otherwise, to retard, impede or burden the operations of the laws enacted by Congress to carry into effect the powers of the national Government.

In considering the question whether the States have the right to tax the notes or stock of the Government, it is important to determine the subjects over which the sovereign power of a State, and consequently the right of taxation, extends. As it cannot be pretended that the sovereignty of a State extends over the finances of the Government, the stock of the United States is, as Chief Justice Marshall remarks, "according to the soundest principles, free from taxation." The eminent jurist continues:

The sovereignty of a State extends to everything which exists by its own authority or is introduced by its permission; but does it extend to those means which are employed by Congress to carry into execution powers conferred on that body by the people of the United States? We think it is demonstrable that it does not. Those powers are not given by the people of a single State. They are given by the people of the United States, to a government whose laws are declared to be supreme. Consequently the people of a single State cannot confer a sovereignty which will extend over them.

If we measure the power of taxation residing in a State by the extent of sovereignty which the people of a State possess, and can confer on its Government, we have an intelligible standard, applicable to every case to which the power may be applied. We have a principle which is safe for the States and safe for the Union.

We find then on just theory, a total failure of the original right to tax the means employed by the Government of the Union, for the execution of its powers. The right never existed.

These bonds of the United States which it is proposed to tax, were issued under the the authority conferred on Congress by the Constitution to provide a revenue for the purposes of Government, and to enable the Government to execute its powers. And since, according to the decision from which we have just quoted, the States have no right to tax the means employed by the Government for the execution of its powers, it appears conclusively, that these bonds are entirely exempt from State taxation.

Another case which is in all respects similar to the measure now before the Oregon Legislature, has had adjudication. An ordinance of the city council of Charleston, South Carolina, made stock of the United States, among other things, taxable. The owners of the stock applied for a prohibition to restrain the city council from taxing that stock, on the ground that the tax would be inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States. The prohibition was granted, but the Superior Court of the State reversed the order, and the case went to the Supreme Court of the United States. Chief Justice Marshall delivered the opinion of the Court (*Vide* Weston and others *vs.* The City Council of Charleston, 2 Peters, 449.) In discussing the main question whether the stock issued by the Government of the United States is liable to be taxed by States and corporations the Court said:

Congress has power to borrow money on the credit of the United States. The stock it issues is the evidence of a debt created by the exercise of this power. The tax in question is a tax upon the contract subsisting between the government and the individual. It bears directly upon that contract, while subsisting and in full force. The power operates upon the contract the instant it is framed, and must imply a right to affect that contract. If the States and corporations throughout the Union possess the power to tax a contract for the loan of money, what shall arrest this principle in its application to every other contract? The people for objects the most important that can occur in the progress of nations, have empowered their government to borrow money on the credit of the United States. Can anything be more dangerous or injurious, than the admission of a principle which authorizes every State and every corporation in the Union which possesses the right of taxation, to burden the exercise of this power at their discretion?

For these reasons, and on these principles thus clearly stated by the highest judicial authority of the nation, it appears that the States have no right to levy a tax on the notes, bonds or stock of the United States. These bonds are but the evidence of the country's indebtedness, contracted under the power which is given Congress to borrow money on the credit of the United States and it is not competent for any State thus to interfere with a subject which resides entirely within the sovereignty of the Government of the Union.

Besides, it is expressly provided by Congress that these bonds shall not be held taxable by any State. Even without this provision, as we have already shown on the authority of Chief Justice Marshall, they could not be taxed as our Legislature has proposed. But in order, as it seems to prevent any litigation on the subject, and to render further adjudication unnecessary, Congress saw fit to provide that no tax should be laid upon the stock or securities of the Government by any State.

But granting that a State possesses the right to tax these bonds to do so would be an act of flagrant injustice to those who hold them. These bonds are held by the people who in the days when the future of the Government was involved in uncertainty paid their money for them. By the issuance of these bonds, the Government was enabled to borrow money for its purposes, thus relieving the property holders of the country from the pressure of the enormous taxation which would otherwise have been inevitable. The contract that these bonds could not be taxed was part of the inducement which led the people to purchase them. If holders have paid in advance for the exemption of these securities from taxation. How manifest the injustice, then, of taxing the bonds and of thus subtracting from them value the publicity which was held out by the Government as a principal inducement to the people to purchase them.

Again, even if the States had the right to tax the stock of the Government, it would be the worst conceivable policy to do so. If bonds are to be taxed at home they will seek to escape this charge by going to foreign countries. Europe will become the holder of all our public securities. Our debts will not be owing to our own people, but to foreign capitalists. The interest has to be paid in gold, and for this purpose a continual stream of gold would be drawn from this to other countries. It would be short sighted legislation that would consent to incur this great and inevitable loss merely for the sake of temporarily enriching the State by the comparatively inconsiderable sum which would be realized by the taxation of these bonds.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Special Session of the Legislature.

(REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE OREGONIAN.)

SENATE.

SALEM, Wednesday, Dec. 13, 1865.

Reports of standing and select committees received and acted upon.

Memorial in reference to United States bonds being made taxable, indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill to change the Judicial districts of the State, read first time and one hundred copies ordered printed; and another bill to amend the act regulating the time of holding county and circuit courts, read first time and one hundred copies ordered printed.

S. B. No. 25, To repeal the act enforcing the specific performance of contracts, read second time and referred to joint judiciary committee.

S. B. No. 26. For the relief of Adjutant General, read second time and referred to committee on claims.

S. B. No. 2, a bill providing for the election of a Superintendent of Public Instruction, and regulating common schools and making appropriations therefor, read third time and vote postponed till to-morrow at 10 o'clock P. M.

S. B. No. 5 to amend an act to provide for the sale of school lands and the management of the common school fund, read third time and passed.

S. B. No. 12, to amend an act granting bounties to the volunteers of this State, read third time and passed.

S. B. No. 14, to appropriate the sum of three hundred dollars, extra pay to Commissioner for compiling the laws of the State and making a complete alphabetical index of the same, read third time and passed.

S. B. No. 15, to amend an act to regulate and tax foreign insurance and express companies, read third time and passed. It does not require banking houses to make deposits as before, for security, and also exempts life insurance companies.

S. B. No. 9, was re-committed to judiciary, relating to collection of taxes.

S. B. No. 22, to amend an act relating to assessments; referred back to engrossing committee.

S. B. No. 24, to legalize deeds made under the Provisional Government, read third time and not passed.

H. B. No. 11, to repeal the act incorporating the town of Umatilla, read second time.

S. B. No. 17, to provide for the publication of the laws, resolutions and journals of this session and their distribution and disposition unless suspended, read second time, by title and referred to committee on judiciary.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON.

S. B. No. 22, authorizing the Assessor to deduct all the indebtedness from the taxable property assessed, was read third time and passed.

Mr. Pyle introduced a bill to prevent fraudulent and illegal voting. Read and 100 copies ordered printed.

S. B. No. 12, to repeal the militia bill and transfer the military fund to that of the Penitentiary, was recommitted in order to be properly amended.

Mr. Hovey introduced a bill to relieve Benton county from the fines and penalties accruing to the State for county not paying taxes at the proper time, endeavoring to greenback the State; read first time.

Various amendments to S. B. No. 9, to amend the act concerning the collection of taxes, were adopted.

S. B. No. 30, to amend an act for the taxing of Chinamen, Kanakas, Negros and Mulattoes mining in this State. Read first time, rules suspended, read second time by title and referred to committee on judiciary.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Boyakin.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Moores offered a petition signed by twenty-seven citizens of Walla Walla, asking that Walla Walla county be annexed to Oregon.

Mr. Hogan presented a petition from ninety-three citizens of Wasco county, asking that in case petition for the annexation of Walla Walla be presented, the Assembly act upon it favorably. Both petitions were referred to the committee on Federal relations.

Mr. Murphy presented a petition from one hundred and six citizens of Marion county, praying for the repeal of the Specific Contract Law. Referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Thornton, Murphy and Wakefield. Also a petition from ninety two citizens of Marion county, praying for the enactment of a registry law. Referred to judiciary committee.

MESSAGES.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the concurrence of that body in the House joint resolution to elect a Commissioner of the Penetentiary; also the indefinite postponement of the memorial in reference to taxing United States bonds.

SELECT COMMITTEE.

Mr. Hogan, chairman of the select committee, to whom was referred the petition for the reduction of the salary of the Judge of Wasco county, reported adversely. The duties of that office are greater now than at any previous time. The report was adopted.

MAILS BY STEAMER.

Mr. Wakefield offered a joint resolution setting forth that as it is impossible for the heavy mails, weighing from three to five thousand pounds, to be carried by the Overland route during the winter months without serious damage, it would be advantageous to the citizens of Salem, Albany and Oregon City and the Dalles to have the heavy paper mails carried by steamer from San Francisco and instructing our delegation in Congress to lay the matter before the Post Master General with a view of securing this object. Referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Lawson offered a series of resolutions as requested by a portion of his constituency, designed to be expressive of the political sentiments of the Assembly, agreeing with President Johnson that suffrage is a question to be left with the States, and requesting Congress, in case the freedmen should so petition, to colonize them and establish a protectorate over them. Referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs Cartwright, Lawson, Tate Bowlby and Underwood.

Several bills were passed the second reading and referred.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON.

The House resumed the second reading of bills.

PENITENTIARY COMMISSIONER.

The hour having arrived for the joint convention to elect a Commissioner of the Penitentiary, in place of Col. Cornutt, who had declined to qualify, the members of the Senate took seats within the hall of the House.

Mr. Wakefield nominated Rev. G. H. Atkinson, from Multnomah county.

Mr. Gillett nominated Rev. O. Dickinson, from Marion county.

Mr. Calhoun nominated B. F. Whitson, from Marion county.

The vote resulted as follows:—Rev. Atkinson, 26; Rev. Dickenson, 1; and Mr. Whitson, 16; six members voting blank.

Rev. G. H. Atkinson having received a majority of the votes cast was declared duly elected. Convention adjourned *sine die*.

REMOVAL OF CERTAIN PERSONS FROM THE STATE.

The bill for the removal of negroes, Chinese, mulattoes and Kanakas under Article I and XV of the State Constitution, came up on its second reading.

Mr. Cartwright moved to refer to a select committee of five.

Mr. Bowlby—I hope the bill will not be transferred.

A voice—Referred.

Mr. Bowlby—I mean referred. It should be transferred to purgatory. I hope the bill if it passes at all, will be just as it emanated from the brain of the honorable member from Jackson.

Mr. Lawson moved to amend so as to exclude guerillas and bushwhackers. I've waited to get a lick at the Democratic party for some time, and this is my time.

Mr. Fay—I accept the amendment.

So the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Underwood—Section four of this bill provides that if sheriffs shall remove all negroes, mulattoes, etc., found within their respective limits, and in case such negroes shall return, they shall be again removed, and if they again return they shall be removed again. I move to amend by adding the words "and if such persons shall again return they shall be removed again."

Adopted.

Mr. Fay—I want to ask the gentleman from Yamhill if the words guerillas and bushwhackers, are to include such persons of both parties?

Mr. Lawson—Certainly.

Mr. Gillette moved to amend so as to require sheriffs in removing such persons from the State, to provide them, with as good homes as they had before removal, and to make such sheriffs responsible for all damages incurred by such removal.

Mr. Fay called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Powell arose to be excused from voting as the bill had been so much amended that he did not understand it.

Mr. Fay—No excuse, no object.

Mr. Powell voted aye.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Bowlby—As I find that this bill has to be amended, it will move to amend section three, by adding the words "and all those who were engaged in the late rebellion against the United States," after the word Kanakas.

Mr. Fay called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Lane—As I consider the amendment in direct violation of the amnesty proclamations of Presidents Lincoln and Johnson, I shall vote against it.

Mr. Otey asked to be excused from voting.

Mr. Fay—No object.

Mr. Bowlby—We want every gentleman to vote.

Mr. Thornton—I agree with the gentleman from Umatilla that the amendment is in violation of the amnesty proclamations. I am opposed to the whole bill and I shall vote against it with or with our amendment. I think we have been engaged in serious trifling. This bill—

Mr. Bowlby—I will rise to a point of order. The gentleman cannot now be allowed to make a long speech.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Parker—I don't think the bill is fit for any body to vote for now, and I move that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Fay—Ayes and Nays.

Mr. Lawson—I wish to explain my position upon this subject. Now, sir, I understand that in 1857 a Democratic Convention framed this Constitution. In 1860 a Democratic Legislature passed all the laws that were necessary, but did not deem it their duty to carry out this provision of the Constitution. In 1862 a Union Legislature met, and they did not see fit to act upon it. So in 1864. The Constitution does not say such a law shall be passed at this or any other particular session, but leaves it to be done whenever the Legislature gets ready to do it. For my part I will not help to do it now.

Mr. Tate—I will say a few words. There is an old maxim which says "Be just to your own pennons." I desire to be just to your Democratic friends. The whole merits of the question consist in its effects upon the negro. So far as I know, there is but one negro in the town which I, in part represent, and from which I hail, that has come there since the Constitution was adopted, and that negro is a Democrat. If I should vote for this bill the Democratic minority of Albany might thank it unjust to me. But seriously, sir, I can see no good now for such a law.

Mr. Parker—I want the bill postponed, because I don't think even the gentleman who produced the bill will vote for it.

Mr. Fay—How do you know I won't?

Mr. Parker—I think so. There is no gentleman in the House that would not be ashamed to vote for the bill in the condition it now is.

Mr. Thornton—I am ready to exclude this bill now. I would not vote for it under any circumstances. What are we about to do? Exclude a certain people from the State because God Almighty has made their skin of a different hue from ours. I think it would be one of the most wicked and dangerous things that could be done. I know that our State Constitution was the result of the deliberations of rebel Democrats. When I say that I do not mean to say that any gentleman on this floor was a rebel Democrat. There was a peculiar state of things at that time which made the Democrats exceedingly anxious to get the Constitution adopted. In every instance the negroes have been given the right of suffrage by the Democrats.

Mr. Fay—I will ask the gentleman from Benton if the Supreme Court did not decide that [inaudible]

Mr. Thornton—I know the Supreme Court decided that a negro could not be a citizen of the United States to hold real estate, etc., and that was a most corrupt and wicked decision, made by a wicked and corrupt Court for a most damnable purpose. [Laughter and applause.] Now we are invoked to make an infamous a record. Gentlemen from the world revolves. This is not an age of advancement. Light has penetrated into Russia, and millions of serfs have had the chains broken from their limbs; but here in free America, under the lash of the slave power, we have done things which puts to blush every true American; but, thank God, that power is crushed forever. By the grace of God, as long as my reason sits upon its throne, I shall never vote for this measure.

Mr. McClatchey, I shall make but one remark. The constitution is like ours in this. The first negro that came into that State after its adoption was taken before the courts, and it was held that the State Constitution was in conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Wakefield—I believe that this clause in the constitution was put in for a certain purpose, and it was never intended that it should be carried into effect. I believe it is unconstitutional as decided in the Courts of California and elsewhere. I do not see any justice or humanity in it. I voted for those amendments to make them as ridiculous as possible, and I intend to save this bill as a relic of the Democratic party, as well illustrating its fatal depravity.

Mr. Cox—I have taken an oath to support the constitution of this State and whenever an opportunity is offered to support that constitution I am in duty bound to support that constitution. I regard that oath as binding as any other. In voting for this bill I do nothing more than sustain the constitution of this State.

Again, self preservation is the first law of nature. A short time ago we acted upon a measure which frees from bondage of negroes in these United States, and I claim that it is nothing more than justice to ourselves to prevent those negroes from crowding in upon us and destroying this State government. For these reasons I am in favor of the law. We are bound not to let a moment pass till we put ourselves in a position to protect ourselves from those evils that will flock to our land. I can already see that it will not be long till we will be called on to give the right of suffrage to these negroes. Then we will have a pretty country, won't we? This bill, too, will protect us against the immigration of the Chinese that may come here and destroy our country. Go where that class of people live, and you will find the most despotic and tyrannical species of slavery in the world. They practice this slavery right here in our own State. The negroes are not held in slavery near us. These Abolitionists never say anything about the Chinese, but when the negro is mentioned they get excited in a moment. It shows that their sympathy is a baseless sympathy, and they are hypocrites. I say it is every man's duty to vote for this bill.

Mr. Hogan—I wish to have myself placed right on this record. I have no fears as to the effect of the anticipated immigration, but spoken of as far as the Union party is concerned. It will be a benefit to the minority, and I shall favor this by voting against the bill.

Mr. Fay—I did not intend to say a word in regard to this bill although I am regarded as the father of it. When this child was born I expected it would have a very short life. [Laughter.] I know that it would come into a very cold and unchristable place. [Renewed laughter.] But sir I hope gentlemen who were so exceedingly loyal that they voted down a bill (to tax United States bonds) because it was in violation of the Constitution of the United States will remember their oaths in this case also. There are some members in this House who have not the courage to vote against this bill as it was. In order to get a pretext for opposing it they distorted it with amendments. I respect the manner in which the gentleman from Benton opposes the bill.

Mr. Lawson—You seem to respect each other a good deal of late. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fay—We vote together for the repeal of the specific contract law, Sir, I can see no reason why we should not. That honorable gentleman needed no subterfuge to enable him to vote against this bill. Now Sir, here is a measure to carry into effect a provision of the Code that has been encumbered with amendments but I intend to vote for it anyhow. * * * It has been said that Democrats passed this provision of the Constitution. It ought to be well known to every gentleman in this House that the proposition to exclude free negroes was specially passed upon by the people.

Now gentlemen have tried to ride this bill to death. Take a fair ride with them. Some of their will get up some little withdrawn and the others will have no witticisms of their own, will laugh at those which are made by their conferees and at last the cry is raised "Hurrah for the grace of God, as long as my reason sits upon its throne, I shall never vote for this measure." Mr. McClatchey, I shall make but one remark. The constitution is like ours in this. The first negro that came into that State after its adoption was taken before the courts, and it was held that the State Constitution was in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. [Laughter.] Now sir, I say to you that this clause in the constitution was put in for a certain purpose, and it was never intended that it should be carried into effect. I believe it is unconstitutional as decided in the Courts of California and elsewhere. I do not see any justice or humanity in it. I voted for those amendments to make them as ridiculous as possible, and I intend to save this bill as a relic of the Democratic party, as well illustrating its fatal depravity.

Mr. Cox—I have taken an oath to support the constitution of this State and whenever an opportunity is offered to support that constitution I am in duty bound to support that constitution. I regard that oath as binding as any other. In voting for this bill I do nothing more than sustain the constitution of this State.

Again, self preservation is the first law of nature. A short time ago we acted upon a measure which frees from bondage of negroes in these United States, and I claim that it is nothing more than justice to ourselves to prevent those negroes from crowding in upon us and destroying this State government. For these reasons I am in favor of the law. We are bound not to let a moment pass till we put ourselves in a position to protect ourselves from those evils that will flock to our land. I can already see that it will not be long till we will be called on to give the right of suffrage to these negroes. Then we will have a pretty country, won't we? This bill, too, will protect us against the immigration of the Chinese that may come here and destroy our country. Go where that class of people live, and you will find the most despotic and tyrannical species of slavery in the world. They practice this slavery right here in our own State. The negroes are not held in slavery near us. These Abolitionists never say anything about the Chinese, but when the negro is mentioned they get excited in a moment. It shows that their sympathy is a baseless sympathy, and they are hypocrites. I say it is every man's duty to vote for this bill.

Mr. Hogan—I wish to have myself placed right on this record. I have no fears as to the effect of the anticipated immigration, but spoken of as far as the Union party is concerned. It will be a benefit to the minority, and I shall favor this by voting against the bill.

Mr. Fay—I did not intend to say a word in regard to this bill although I am regarded as the father of it. When this child was born I expected it would have a very short life. [Laughter.] I know that it would come into a very cold and unchristable place. [Renewed laughter.] But sir I hope gentlemen who were so exceedingly loyal that they voted down a bill (to tax United States bonds) because it was in violation of the Constitution of the United States will remember their oaths in this case also. There are some members in this House who have not the courage to vote against this bill as it was. In order to get a pretext for opposing it they distorted it with amendments. I respect the manner in which the gentleman from Benton opposes the bill.

Mr. Lawson—You seem to respect each other a good deal of late. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fay—We vote together for the repeal of the specific contract law, Sir, I can see no reason why we should not. That honorable gentleman needed no subterfuge to enable him to vote against this bill. Now Sir, here is a measure to carry into effect a provision of the Code that has been encumbered with amendments but I intend to vote for it anyhow. * * * It has been said that Democrats passed this provision of the Constitution. It ought to be well known to every gentleman in this House that the proposition to exclude free negroes was specially passed upon by the people.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW

PORTLAND December 15th 1865

Our review to-day embraces a period of two weeks during which time very many matters of great importance to the commercial and financial interests of Oregon and the State have been discussed and brought in the Editorial columns of this paper arising from the action of the Legislature in special session assembled and the whole of this community which are worthy of careful consideration and final adoption of a resolution asking that the port of entry be extended so as to include Portland is a very important measure, calculated to be of lasting benefit to this whole region of country Should Congress be disposed to grant us this privilege it will work great advantage to the mercantile interests, as will be apparent to every business man who will take the trouble to investigate its operation The spirit of unfriendliness from a class of conflicting interests of particular localities heretofore evinced in the opposition to all legislative enactments calculated to confer upon Portland any particular benefit we are glad to see is gradually diminishing That Portland could be made to reap the sole advantage from any act of Congress in such measures is simply absurd Without it for the interest of this city to any matter what right it may be construed should be to the advantage of the whole region about us. We hope to be spared from ever asking the selfish ends which has hitherto been the case with San Francisco but by favoring all projects for the development of the interior we only claim the right that the great bulk of trade and business center here and this it must be in the nature of the things of to-day as until some point more available with the standing of this city shall spring into life We think it will be seen by the most casual observer, that certain of the capitalists of this city have expended largely for the improvement of the interior, and that they do not hope to build up a city here without building up the country about them So far the place and the whole State have suffered alike from selfish causes, but that unselfishness has been the more apparent in the interior, in places where the least injury could be justly felt from more liberal and enlarged views.

We would still urge upon the attention of our people the importance of railroads and direct lines of communication with the various sections east and south of us, as a great social and industrial stimulant. The country demands the sympathy and favor of the next national Congress, and should continue to appeal for assistance the more urgently until something is done for our benefit. This matter has never lacked for wise enterprise, but that enterprise has never been sufficiently encouraged in its undertakings by the Government at Washington City The interest of our people has been checked by the lavish disbursements, appropriating from the national treasury to fill the coffers of California and only by a spirit of determination and perseverance of the most wonderful kind, have we been enabled to make the great advancement we have. Aid by any but ourselves by all the powers of the country We have now grown into rank of the first order, and being a glorious future, and ought to [illegible] an influence calculated to assist our progress more rapid than any other in [illegible] If the same means are brought [illegible] that have been used elsewhere. Is a conversation upon the resources of Oregon, and the lack of assistance given her by Congress, Schuyler Colfax while in this city on his [illegible] visit to the Pacific States, said he could only attribute the lack of such aid to our delegation in Congress Let the people make that delegation a final one wants, and with the improvements in the mode recently made there, and those who are to be sent in future, some hope may be expected for better results.

The Columbia river was closed by ice on Thursday To-day the weather is very much milder, and we have a hope that the interruption will be of short duration The ice is not sufficient supplies in the upper country for the winter, and it would be very apt to work great hardship were it impossible to freight for the next three [illegible] months.

The U. S. Express Company have in contemplation putting on the Columbia river, on the opening of business in the Spring, an express line. Starting from here, the time will not be longer than 5½ hours to the Cascades taking one hour to cross the [illegible] and four and a half hours to Celilo, thence to Umatilla in 12 hours, making that distance in 24 hours from Portland From Umatilla the stages will leave passengers and fast freight to Olin Derry on Snake river in 48 hours, where [illegible] will be in readiness and convey the same to Boise City, Owyhee, and Boise City making these points but 96 hours from Portland, and less than seven days from San Francisco.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of late date has the following regarding the Colorado Steam Navigation Company [illegible] the late fire on the [illegible], with three of their best ships by the bottom of the ocean, we have been [illegible] to do with this matter.

The first of the California Steam Navigation Company having declared their monthly dividend of 2 per cent in gold coin, excites a good deal of [illegible] stock circles, and the [illegible] is generally canvassed upon in some quarters. Hitherto the dividends have uniformly been paid in gold, and to depart from that custom now, when the [illegible] to trade stand to be in a healthy condition [illegible], is very generally regarded as a doubtful [illegible]. We say nothing [illegible] the interest of the [illegible] by any that, inasmuch as the major portion of the [illegible] of the company of late have been in green backs, they thought it would be quite as satisfactory to the [illegible] as if it was $50,000 of their legal tenders at 40 cents gold with them. The [illegible], however, [illegible] in the right. Some of the stockholders think they would have been better satisfied with the equivalent of the coin in greenbacks, payable in gold according to the [illegible] factory explanation Perhaps the best [illegible] for the [illegible] is regarded by the ruling of the stock, which fixed the [illegible] at 125@ 40-16 up to [illegible] The payment of the dividend on the 15th inst [illegible] satisfy the market broke. On the 13th there were sales at 40, and to-day the price was 40, seller 30

The attack of [illegible] has commenced [illegible] with China [illegible] the cause of [illegible] has stopped during the past year, and now that a line of mail steamers has been [illegible], no word of ours would in the least affect to change it, but we would, if our space permit, ask some [illegible] for the purpose of having illustrated the value of the [illegible] trade of this coast with China. What value it is to any of us, when taken in the light that it has been [illegible] from the ranches of 50,000 of these barbarians in our midst at the present day! What a vast country [illegible] to us, where a half million of unclothed and unfed Liverpool people are the least most in want of [illegible] with it. The United States would [illegible] with China, but while she did [illegible] to consult [illegible] and has gained to us all the benefits that have [illegible] to the [illegible] of the ground of [illegible], without the [illegible] have been sharp enough to keep the [illegible] well out of [illegible] side, and by the [illegible] which characterize that [illegible] have [illegible] to tap the very vitals of the Pacific coast and steal from us our [illegible] remuneration Let the Yankee [illegible] keep open ports and trade with the [illegible] as much as they like, but spare us the [illegible] of their [illegible] on this coast The United States are altogether too friendly for their own good in this matter. We repeat over [illegible] that the Chinese are being petted to [illegible] Idaho; it can result in no good. The placers of that Basin, and every other part of the [illegible] country, ought to be open for white people only Eventually labor is to become cheaper in this country, and the mines which are now to be [illegible] of all their value by the Chinese would be available for labor in these hence How is it now in California? The Chinese were permitted to take the claims there a few years ago second-handed Labor has since fallen in a great ratio, and thousands of white citizens are unable to make a living scarcely whereas, had not the Chinese usurped the mines they might be reaping a remuneration for their services. We hold that it is wrong for a white man after he has come to the conclusion to abandon his claim to sell it but to a Chinaman, who has no interest whatever in the country The mineral lands should be devoted to a better purpose.

Our New York correspondent under date of Nov 10th states "that a first-class ocean steamer is being built at that city for Mr J W Ladd and Mr D F Bradford intended for the trade between this place and San Francisco." As this is a subject in which the people of this community should take a deep interest we have endeavored to obtain more definite and reliable information and from W S Ladd Esq of the Banking House of Messrs Ladd & Tilton we learn that the parties above named have contracted for the building of a ship as stated Mr Ladd expects in a few weeks to receive a definite description of the ship with an approximate estimate of its cost at which time parties interested in this matter will have an opportunity to subscribe for the stock We are assured that if a sufficient amount of stock is subscribed here, the ship when completed will ply between Portland and San Francisco otherwise the contract would be held in New York and in all probability the ship would go into the Southern trade We shall take occasion to refer to this subject again and in the meantime hope parties interested in the prosperity of Portland will give it due consideration.

There is very little change to note in the money market Money is in demand at rates from [illegible] per cent Legal tender notes are [illegible] at 68@69 cents There are no sales of mining shares to note

From the U S Mint Assayer's office we are furnished the assays for the month of November 1865 as compared to November 1865 showing a decrease of $45 483,63 which may be attributable to the same causes advanced in our last review

Wholesale and Jobbing Prices.

PORTLAND December 11th, 1865

Trade is really without change The [illegible] of our goes expected has created a demand for goods not in [illegible] market [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] appearance [illegible] in business and we have [illegible] to note in prices There [illegible] in San Francisco since the [illegible] Prices have already [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] Pacific will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]